The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,385.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 630 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. G. Shand, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

Nov.		Dec.
Leave Bombay 23	Leave Galle	
„ Cagwar 25	„ Negapatam	3
„ Mangalore 26	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Cumarore 27	„ Madras	6
„ Calicut 27	„ Cocconada	8
„ Beypore 27	„ Visapatam	9
„ Cochin 28	„ Bimlipatam	9
	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Tuticorin 29	„ False Point	11
	Arrive Calcutta	12

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P. Commander R. L. Tyson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th November, at noon.

Up.		Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Bussorah	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Fao	3
„ Guadur	21	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	23	„ Linga	7
„ Bunder Abbas...	25	„ Bunder Abbas..	9
„ Lingo	28	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	29	„ Guadur	13
„ Fao	30	„ Kurrachee.....	15
Arrive Bussorah	Dec. 1	Arrive Bombay	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PILOT, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every TUESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Ujajunvell, Ratnagherry, Jeytapoor,
Vingoola, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER TILLY, Captain Kinloch, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, PORBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 10th November, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Sunday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	„	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Cumpta	„	„ Cumpta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

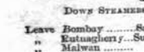
For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 8th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)



LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKEL, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MALABAR, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Pearce at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Malabar.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF AMOY, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Mendon without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ANAZI, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hillman without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 25, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits), and for Sale at reduction of 25 per cent. 300 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. DIXON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £60, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Père et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Craddock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	1 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Price per Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Exact Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1859 and 1858 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

SCOTCH DINNER.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Intending SUBSCRIBERS are requested to SEND their NAMES to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 30, Meadow Street.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel COROMANDEL, of 1,221 tons and 200-horse power, will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, the amount offered being subject to the approval of Government.

The above Vessel is at present in Bombay harbour and open to inspection each day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Covers of Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of Coromandel."

Any further information in respect to the above Vessel can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the Estate of the late Brigadier-General JAMES McGILLIVRAY TAYLOR, H. M.'s Bombay Army, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within twenty days from this date, after which no Claim will be entertained.

H. E. ROBSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Deesa, 9th November, 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, &c., &c., in the Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence in the Marine Lines, Esplanade, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of Lieut.-Colonel C. MOYLE, proceeded upcountry, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th November, 1869.

NEW PATENT.—The PHANTOM VELOCIPEDE of the period is the only Velocipede manufactured in England to stand the Indian climate, steers between the wheels, rider keeps his position in the saddle when turning, fitted with patent stirrups, lamp, steel carriage, steel spokes to wheels, pigskin saddle, polished brass and gun metal central joint, wheels of oak, steering gear, &c., &c., highly finished. When ordering the Phantom please send height and weight. Price List sent on application to JOHN FRYER, 9, Grant Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th November, 1869.

WANTED, a MORTAR GRINDING MILL, new or second-hand, to be worked by Steam Power. State price and particulars. Address K. L., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a BAND MASTER for H. M.'s 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, must be a German or Foreigner, and have had a military band for at least 5 years. Terms Rs. 150 a month and quarters, or Rs. 175 without quarters. Reference, post paid, to be made to the Band President, 23rd Regiment Bombay N. L. I., Poona.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Wilford's County Families of the United Kingdom. Fifth edition	Rs. 31 4
Robinson's Pictorial Effects in Photography	8 12
Lord Lytton's Translation of the Odes & Epodes of Horace.	8 12
Hole's Book about Roses—How to Grow and Show them...	4 12
Stephen's Genera. View of Criminal Law of England.....	11 4
Beale's Protoplasm; or Life, Force, and Matter	3 12
Hartshorne's Conspectus of the Medical Sciences	13 4
Life, Adventures, and Discoveries of Sebastian Cabot.....	4 12
Attfield's Chemistry, General, Medical, and Pharmaceutical	7 12
Child's Popular Fairy Tales.....	3 12
Illustrated London Almanack for 1870	3 4
Pope's Homer's Iliad—Flaxman's designs.....	9 8
Heyworth Dixon's Her Majesty's Tower. Vol. 2.....	9 8
Cutler's Analysis of Indian Penal Code	3 12
Ganot's Questions on Electricity	0 10
Macnamara on Diseases of the Eye.....	7 12
Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law	20 0
Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury. Vol. 3, new series ...	9 8
Hamilton's Pianoforte Tutor	2 8
Barne's Scenes in the Life of the Apostle Paul	12 12
Murray's Guide to Bombay Presidency	7 8
Darwin's Origin of Species.....	8 12
Niemeyer's Text Book of Practical Medicine. 2 vols	27 8
K. Johnston's Physical Atlas.....	7 12
Addison on Law of Contract.....	23 12
Story on Equity Jurisprudence. 2 vols.....	20 0
Smith's Manual of Equity.....	7 8
Macaulay's Essays, cheap edition	3 12
Hazlitt's English Poets.....	2 4
Book of Nonsense.....	2 4
Bull's Hints to Mothers.....	3 0
Kaye and Watson's People of India. Vols. 1 to 4	100 0
Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea Illustrated edition	6 12
Carpenter's Human Physiology. 7th edition	17 8
Dyscolos of Facion. Illustrated.....	6 12
Watson's Manual of the Hand Lathe	3 12
Eastlake's Hints on Household Taste.....	11 4
Tennyson's Poems. 6 vols., in morocco lock case.....	55 0
Novello's Standard Glee Book. Vol. I.....	3 0
Miss Marjoribanks. By Mrs. Oliphant. Cloth.....	1 8
Rankine's Machinery.....	7 12
Parkes' Practical Hygiene. New edition	10 0
Roscoe on Spectrum Analysis.....	13 4
The Skinq Dictionary	4 4
Bacon on the Advancement of Learning	2 12
Malhouse: an Oldport Romance	8 0
Marsden's Numismata Orientalia (plates only)	20 0
Sunday Magazine, 1869.....	5 8
Cornwallis' Excentuary Novels. Bohn's Series	2 8
The Yellow Chief	0 10
Anderson's Military Arithmetic.....	0 10
Sala's Captain Dangerous	1 4
The Fair Carew	1 4
Aspen Court	1 4
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, 1867	6 8
1868	6 8
Darwin on Domestication of Animals and Plants. 2 vols.	17 4
Eugene Sue's Mysteries of Paris	1 4
Grant's Secret Despatch	1 4
Ferguson's Electricity.....	2 4
French without a Master	1 4
Hall's 1st French Course.....	0 8
Stephen's Commentaries on Laws of England. 4 vols ...	57 8
Little Arthur's History of England.....	1 8
Cornwall's Science of Arithmetic	3 0
Run to Earth, by Miss Braddon.....	1 4
Russell's Adventures of Dr. Brady	1 4
Formosa.....	1 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 29th current, at 3-30 P.M., in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, to receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts, and transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1869.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that if the UNPAID CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on Shares Numbered 486 to 490, 892 to 921, BE NOT PAID before the 20TH current, INTEREST at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum WILL BE CHARGED thereon, and if NOT PAID before the 10TH DECEMBER the SHARES will be absolutely FORFEITED, for the benefit of the Company, without further notice.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION Co. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co., Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, instant, at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering and, if so determined, confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held this day at 3 P.M., *viz.*—That the following Special Resolution passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st and continued at a Meeting held on the 27th day of October be and hereby is rescinded :—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immovable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

If it is resolved to confirm the above Resolution, then for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution :—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer, sell, convey, and assign the lands, houses, hereditaments, immovable, moveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed with a Capital of thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 12th November, 1869.

In the Matter of Act 28 of 1855, and in the Matter of the ESTATES of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJEEWANDASS TOOLSEYDASS, lately trading under the name of CAPITAL INVESTMENT in Bombay, and now also in the name of PURSHOTUMDASS HEERACHUND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the LIQUIDATION of this ESTATE, with its Vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Trustee.

Bombay, 12th November, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have CONTRACTED and AGREED to SELL to MOORAJEE MOOLJEE and TRICUMDASS MOOLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all that piece or parcel of ground, being Consecrated GROUND, together with a moiety or half part of the dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of the said Island of Bombay Colaby Street, at Old Town, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 820 and 1070, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 2,227, containing by admeasurement 833½ square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Dongree Cooley Street, on or towards the north by the other moiety of the house purchased by Vandravundass Purshotundass, and on or towards the south by a Burial Ground belonging to the Family of Rahimtoolla Dossa. All persons having any claims against the aforesaid property, either by way of mortgages, inheritance, or otherwise, should make the same known, in writing, to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor, at his Office, No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 12th November, 1869.

WALLJEE PURSHOTUM.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE on C springs by Laurie and Marner. A set of plated DOUBLE HARNESS, by Oldaker, Hanover Square. A pair of fine young AUSTRALIAN HORSES, Carriage and Harness in perfect order and not long in use Sold on account of the Owner proceeding to England.—Apply to Captain BERTHON, R.A., Marine Lines.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

ZINC AND TIN WORKER, COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

Office No. 1, Camarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 29, A. Grant Road.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers in promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning Grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. In Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying influence on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for Rowlands' articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from indigestion, and a Delicacy and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastilles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most dangerous cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestible qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—On account of numerous engagements, Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, will PROLONG his STAY in Bombay. Due notice will appear in the "Bombay Gazette" previous to his leaving.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

1st November, 1869. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

NOTIFICATION.—VEHAR WATER TO BE SHUT OFF.—The UNDERSIGNED regrets that it will be necessary again to SHUT OFF the VEHAR WATER from 11 A.M. on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, and that the Main will probably remain CLOSED till 12 A.M. on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 12½ PER CENT (One and three-eighth per cent) will be paid to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 8th instant, between the hours of 11 and 2, on application at the Office of Mr. G. H. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL,
G. H. WILSON, } Trustees.

6th November, 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited. (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those persons who have not yet applied for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd DISTRIBUTIONS, all or any of them, are hereby requested to apply without further delay to the Liquidators, at the offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., or in default of their doing so the amount of distribution remaining unclaimed by the 18th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General or with any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
Liquidators of the Commercial, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } F. & St. Exch. Corpn., Limited.

Bombay, 19th October 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., Nos. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he will, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, on the ESPLANADE LANE, PAREL ROAD, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, especially will find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer and Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *matériel* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, to the Estate of JOHN WARDEN formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, af

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm without any noticeable change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	697½
10,000	500	125		Ditto 2nd Rcn. Issue	195
3,200	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	200	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,170
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	10-11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,360
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	1000 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	33⅓ do.	Do. New	505
500	1,000	all	400 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
500	2,000	all	....	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	6,500	all	1000 p.	Fort Press Co.	9,900
300	2,000	1,800	....	Framji Cowasji Press	1,125
200	6,000	all	246 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	1,000	500	....	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350 p.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
250	2,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	....	Wanchesly Press Co.	1,025

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318.3.1	5 p. a.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£16	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	196

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	760
500	2,500	all	90 p. a.	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	....	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	....	Bronch Mills	250
300	5,000	all	....	Coorla Spinning	2,000
1,200	2,000	all	p.a.	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
9,500	2,500	all	....	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	....	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	125 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' P'tg's Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	260

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
25	13½	....	Do. China
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	....	Mar. '66	Central Bank
....	....	....	East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank
180	86	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	190
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	100
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	223

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	10-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4	per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1869-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl
10 years' do. do.	107½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12.

Pereira, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Awbridge, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, on sick leave, from Sea.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 12.

Black, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery on duty, to Sholapore.
Going, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Bangalore.
Austin, Ensign, 109th Regiment, on duty, to Mooltan.
Hicks, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Rogers, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Gordon, Colonel, Bengal Army, to join to Ahmednad.
Salkeld, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Akola.
Tuaps, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, to join, to Kurrachee.
Mackenzie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 11th November, 1869.

With reference to G. G. C. No. 867, 25th September last, Staff Assistant Surgeon G. F. Dooley will embark in the troop ship which leaves Bombay on the 16th instant.

Lieut-Colonel W. Rice, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, DHARWAR.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieut-Colonel Briggs, second in command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major Elder, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as second in command in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col. Richards, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard :—

Captain G. W. Borradaile, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel L. W. Penn, C. B, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Lieut H. W. Burnett, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rice	Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Jay Frere	....	Jinjeera.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cutch, Nov. 8.
	Coldstream	Ponsonby	Australia, Aug. 18.
	Allum Ghier	Williams	Mauritius, Oct. 11.
	Agamemnon	George	Maulmein, Sept. 7.
	Timour Shah	Wyter	Maulmein, sept. 16.
	Kentuckian	Freeman	Rangoon, Aug. 20.
	C. N.	....	Calcutta, Sept. 13.
	St. Albans	....	Boston, July 10.
	Emphrates (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee, Nov. 10.
	Bombay (s)	....	Beypore.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Travancore, (s)	Eastley	Hongkong.
	H. M.'s Sir John Lawrence (s)	....	Calicut.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Krishna, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer General Havelock, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer Pearl, for Cutch.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES—November 7th, ship Fortune, and barque Clive.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES—November 6th, Punjaub (s), —— Rangoon, and Scindian, —— Mauritius.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Nov. 13	Saturday	Dec. 11
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 25
,,	Dec. 4		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above named Packets to destination.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chaplin, Esq.	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Poona Girl's School ; Pensioner's School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A.

Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Rail way Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1865.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette.", 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs.	as.
Price, per Copy	0	4
Annual Subscription	12	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

DRURY—CHERRY—November 4th, at St. Stephens, Ootacamund, by the Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, M.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Drury, Deputy Quarter Master General at Madras, to Adelaide Kate, second daughter of the late J. W. Cherry, Esq., M.C.S.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—November 1st, at Buxa Bhootan, the wife of Captain H. M. Evans, 41st Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.
FOOTE—November 2nd, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain F. B. Foote, 18th (Lucknow) Regiment N. I., of a son.
ROCHFORT—November 6th, at Monghyr, the wife of M. B. Rochfort, Esq., of a son, premature.
MACNAMARA—November 7th, the wife of Captain F. Rawdon Macnamara, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, Officiating Military Storekeeper, Fort William, of a son.

DEATH.

BEATTY—November 2nd, at Deshawur, Lieutenant R. L. Beatty, (H. M. 86th Regiment), Wing Subaltern 25th P. L. I., of cholera.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

WITH its customary courage, the *Bombay Times*, as leading organ of the native press of Western India, has undertaken the championship of the Hubshee. It would scarcely be possible to find a more lenient apologist than our contemporary, or one more disposed on most, if not all, occasions, to range himself on the side which is not that of British power. We are obliged to repeat very often, for fear of misconstruction, that we do not question the sincerity of our contemporary's steady and persistent hostility to his country. We have no doubt it is, with him, a matter of sincere conviction that the British Government must always, or nearly always, be in the wrong. But the grounds of his belief hold good against our presence here at all, and if he were logical he would daily urge our speedy abandonment of the land. But good sense and tender-heartedness prevent him from following his premises to their logical conclusion ; so he contents himself with supporting the native ryots under our rule against us, and of supporting, in countries beyond our rule, the sovereigns against their subjects. We admit, fully, that he has lucid intervals, and sometimes denounces a native chief ; but the exception only proves the rule.

In the present case his comments, extending over two articles, are mainly an apology for the Government of the Hubshee. Nearly all that he has done is softened down and explained or sneered away, and the British Government is held up as a paramount power not anxious to see that justice is done, but simply grasping at extended dominion. It is, indeed, admitted that the Hubshee's conduct towards two prisoners cannot be satisfactorily defended, but that conduct is set forth in a manner which weakens its criminality. The following extract—including the exquisite suggestion which we have underlined—shows at once the fairness and the leaning of our contemporary :—

"Thus, as we have said, the proceedings taken against the Hubshee, rest entirely upon our supposed right and duty to interfere in the affairs of his internal administration. There is no breach of alliance or neighbourly conduct by him on which so sweeping a measure could be justified. But it may for the present be granted that, though we have no treaty claims to interfere, our position as a civilised and paramount power required some adequate measures being taken to protect the Hubshee's people from arbitrary jurisdiction and possible barbaric treatment under the name of law. The practical question is, have the best means been taken to secure the good end the Viceroy professes to have in view ? This cannot be answered in the affirmative. The most rough and ready and artificial method possible has been taken, and precisely that course has been adopted which is most likely to extinguish any elements of internal reformation or political life there might be in the little state. The police officer appointed to perform these curious political functions may be exceptionally intelligent ; it is said he knows something of Persia and has had some experience, possibly amongst Mussulmans, in the Punjab ; but at Jinjeera he will be an alien engaged in forcing on an unwilling people a legal system which they cannot comprehend. The Mussulmans in this presidency are not as a body distinguished for intelligence or political aptitude, but *some educated Mahomedan might have been found who, with a Koran in one hand and our Codes in the other*, could gradually have led the Hubshee and his advisers into a natural and intelligent adoption of a civilised system of administration. That would have been to follow a constructive policy, and to introduce a self-acting force ; what we have done is disintegrating and destructive. It is a clumsy proceeding without any political method whatever. Nor does it derive any justification from the chance circumstance that, owing to some internal dissensions, the Hubshee himself—being at all times willing to obey the behests of the sublime British Government—expresses himself ready to allow Mr. Larcom to rule in his stead for a while."

Here we learn that our present proceedings rest entirely "upon our *supposed* right and duty to interfere in the affairs" of the Hubshee's internal administration. The same remark might be made upon most of our acts since we came here. Our rights are the rights of the strong, our duties the duties of the just. They are no hypotheses but facts. We do not *suppose* we have a right to exercise and a duty to fulfil. We *have* them, and have long had them, and mean to exert and fulfil them. The English *suppose* themselves to be masters of India ! Well, it is a form of speech, but as such it is inaccurate. Treaty rights to interfere ! It would be quite lawful to denounce a treaty, made more than a hundred years ago, and no longer in keeping with circumstances, and to negotiate a new one. But that although it would comply with the genius of formality, would, indeed, be a clumsy proceeding. Our contemporary, however, admits that, treaty or no treaty, we may interfere to protect the people. But, of course, he objects to the mode—it will, heaven save the mark, "extinguish any elements of internal reformation or political life there might be in the little state." Fancy the power of insight that can discern possible "elements of internal reformation and political life" in the state of Jinjeera ! What immense benevolence, what stupendous imagination, the mere coining of the phrase implies ! Then after a very incorrect description of Political Agent, our contemporary unfolds his plan. What is it ? He insists that an educated Mahomedan should have been sent, with the Koran in one hand and our Codes in the other—heavy metal—and he thinks that this astounding and picturesque apparatus "might gradually have led the Hubshee and his advisers into a natural and intelligent adoption of a civilized system of administration." To do this, to project this curious machine into Jinjeera, would have been, he says triumphantly, "to follow a constructive policy, to introduce a self-acting force." But an Englishman has been sent, one of the race which has given peace, prosperity, justice to the people of India, and *he* represents that which is "*destructive* and *disintegrating*." India has been destroyed and disintegrated by these pestilent British from the ocean to the hills ; these are the fruits of British interference from one end of the land to the other. There is no "political method"—whatever that may be—in appointing a Political Agent, as we have done before, times without number, with those excellent results, described by the words, destruction and disintegration ; we ought, it seems, to have abandoned our old methods, acknowledged our impotence as a ruling race, and trusted to a Moslem, the Koran and our Codes ! But we have an apology for the curious aberrations of our contemporary. He believes that it is his mission to build up Native States, and get rid of the destroying and disintegrating English as fast as possible ; and that conscientious conviction it is which leads him to such odd lengths whenever he discusses the relations between subjects and the paramount power.

A SECOND time, within a fortnight, our supply of Vehar water will be wholly or partially cut off, for what we must regard as a prolonged period. The public is already aware of the causes. In the first place it is the shameful inferiority of the original main. Fifth-class piping was supplied for first-class prices, and the present generation has to suffer in health and purse for the sin of the original contractor and the imperfect supervision exercised over him by the officials of that day. We have seen the bend-pipe which required renewal. It affords striking evidence of the fraudulent way in which the contract was fulfilled. When examined it was discovered that there had been a serious flaw in the casting which ought to have secured the instant condemnation of the pipe. For more than a foot in length there was an absolute deficiency of metal. Where the iron should have been solid a gutter or trench existed, and instead of melting the abortive casting, the makers proceeded to patch it up. They rivetted a plug in the long hole, swathed it outside with bands of thin sheet iron, and carefully obliterated the marks on the exterior. The strength of the bend was the strength of the rivets and band. It is a gross example of the fraudulent practices of iron-founders, worse, in its effects, than adulterating cotton, because it imperilled the health of a large community. How many more such pipes are there between Bombay and Vehar ? The next cause, that which brought about the prolonged stoppage of the service, was that no 32-inch bends were in store ! How came that to pass ? We are told that, on two occasions, the officer in charge indented for reserve bends, and that on both the late Executive Engineer struck out the item. Had there been a bend in store a fortnight ago the defective pipe could have been replaced in a few hours. Under the actual circumstances all sorts of expedients had to be tried, and finally a 28-inch pipe was packed in, in order that water might be laid on while a new 32-inch bend was cast. We cannot sufficiently condemn the neglect of duty which characterized the conduct of the late Engineer in regard to the water supply. Not only was there no reserve of bends for use in case of need, but the defects in the whole main had never been examined and supplied. The deficiency of valves, for instance, is notorious, and a cause of great privation ; for with proper sets of valves, though one portion of the town might be deprived of water, the others could have been supplied. Now that attention has been so strikingly drawn to existing defects, it is not impossible that the extremity of the hardship may be mitigated. We are aware that exertions have been made to provide a valve which will prevent the necessity of entirely depriving the community of water next week ; and we hope that the praiseworthy attempt will succeed. The whole subject, indeed, demands, and we have no doubt will receive prompt and full attention, and there is a fair chance of reducing to a minimum the evil results of the original and shameful management of the main, by rectifying the neglects of the last few years. But we shall never be safe until we have a new main throughout.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. WARD, of the Bengal Cavalry, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

WE hear that Captain Beaumont, one of the two members of the Abyssinian Enquiry Commission at present in Bombay, intends to return to England in December by the Euphrates Valley route.

MR. JOHN JARDINE, Secretary to the Legislative Council, goes home to-day on furlough for three months on private affairs. It is probable that Mr. E. H. Perceival will be appointed to act for him during his absence.

LIEUT. W. C. FARWELL, General List, Bengal Infantry, Quarter Master 31st (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

THE Viceroy was to arrive at Calcutta last Tuesday about midnight.

"We hear," says the Agra paper, "His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces will have to give up his proposed tour—for want of funds."

CAPTAIN BOWERS, the Officiating Deputy Master Attendant of Rangoon, is likely to proceed to Bhamo as Personal Assistant to Captain Strover, the British Agent there.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE A. STEWART, Royal Horse Artillery, and Captain G. C. Jackson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, have been appointed extra aides-de-camp to the Viceroy from the 1st November 1869.

RUMOURS, says the "Indian Daily News," have been afloat that the office of the Controller of Military Accounts is to be at once abolished, or rather amalgamated with the Military Accountant's Office.

A PUNJAB correspondent, "not likely to be misinformed," assures the "Pioneer" that, "at the special request of the Viceroy," Sir Donald McLeod has consented to retain the Government of the Punjab until May next.

THE "Madras Times" hears that it has been actually determined to reduce the Madras army by seven regiments of native infantry. The Calcutta authorities proposed to reduce it by ten regiments, but the representations of the Madras Commander-in-Chief ultimately induced them to limit their demands to seven.

LIEUT. R. L. BEATTY (of H. M. 88th Regiment), attached to the 25th Punjab Light Infantry, died at Peshawur of cholera on the 2nd instant. Mr. Beatty had been suffering from fever for some weeks, but was seized with cholera only a few hours before his death. There have been several other cases of cholera in that station.

THE hope of saving eight lakhs by the reductions in the police establishment is surely, remarks the "Pioneer," too sanguine. Of the 122 officers to be mowed out, more than half, and especially in the higher grades, are military men, and of their salary more than half is drawn in the Military Department. It seems to follow, therefore, that the real saving by the police retrenchments will be considerably less than six lakhs.

THE "Madras Times" announces the death at the presidency, on the 7th inst., after a short illness, from quinsey, of the Adjutant General of the Army, Colonel James Elphinston Robertson. The deceased officer was senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st, Royal North British Fusiliers ; and the following promotions will now take place in that regiment :—Major A. Templeman to Lieutenant-Colonel ; Captain G. F. Gildea to Captain, and Ensign D. Robertson to Lieutenant.

"The present financial crisis," writes the "Madras Times," "is evoking a system of economy similar to what paterfamilias adopts when he cannot get both ends to meet. The Government of India asks the Madras Government to furnish them with a statement showing the amount paid for tent lascars in all departments, and enquires whether the work allotted to these men could not be done by some one else in addition to his present duties, on his pay being raised by one rupee ! The Military Department will exhibit a magnificent saving, if during this cold season they would only persuade the sepoys and soldiers to shoulder their tents while on the line of march and to pitch them themselves when necessary. Baggage carts and kalassees may be then dispensed with altogether, and the ryot left in quiet enjoyment of his ploughing bullocks. The punkah-wallahs will possibly next attract attention, and the establishment of office peons will admit of reduction."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Nubia, Captain T. J. Wilkinson, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. Alexander Colville, Mrs. Fraser and infant, Mr. David Williams, Mr. Henry Harris, Mr. Wm. Tummand, Mr. Edward Silks.

For Marseilles—Mr. Richard Olpherts, Mr. and Mrs. White, infant, and servant. Mrs. R. Jardine, infant, and servant, the Hon'ble J. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Home. Mr. Bligh, Mr. A. P. Ambrose, Major Prescott, Mr. E. Cowper, Mr. J. Jardine.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, three children, and two servants Colonel G. Ward, Captain Mackenzie, Mr. W. H. Longmore, Captain R. H. Wall.

THE COTTON CROPS.

MR. MELVILLE, General Manager of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, favours us with the following report, dated Bombay, 12th November :—

I beg to wait upon you with my usual report on the weather and the crops.

Central Provinces and the Berars—The weather throughout these districts during the past week has been all that could have been wished. Picking has been very general since the Dowallee holidays and small quantities of Hingunghaut may be expected to arrive about the end of the month. The samples of new Hingunghaut that have hitherto arrived are somewhat stained and are deficient in staple. The samples from Oomrawuttee and Khamgaum are fully equal to previous years.

Broach—The weather has become much colder during the week, which, with the winds from E. and N. E. now prevailing, is said to be favourable to the development of the cotton plants. The more advanced fields have begun to flower, and a large portion of the crop is now just twice the height it was at maturity last year. We look for a season remarkable alike for yield and quality.

Surat and Randere—Making allowance for damage caused by excessive rain, our agent is of opinion that we may assure ourselves of an excellent crop in these districts. It has, however, been retarded, and will not mature quite so early as in other parts.

Ahmedabad—The crop is in a very satisfactory condition.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 8th November.

THE latest home telegram we have received here is dated Liverpool, 27th ultimo. Fair Dhollera 8¾d., and stocks increasing at the American shipping ports.

Directly after our last report had been sent to press, the weather entirely changed, and in place of the few showers which we then anticipated, we had heavy thunderstorms and drenching rains for a whole week ; all the roads from the districts to Hoobles were quite impassable, despatches to Carwar were stopped, and the carts which had previously been sent from Hoobles to Carwar were obliged to remain where they were when the storm commenced, and at Carwar there were one or two thunderstorms as well, so that up to 2nd instant only 100 carts or so had reached Carwar altogether. With the exception of the great hindrance to cotton despatches, this late rain has done much good to the country ; the cotton and grain crops have greatly improved, and the tanks for drinking purposes have been filled ; this latter blessing was much wanted, as otherwise it was feared we should have had a famine. The rain has now entirely ceased, and despatches are progressing quickly.

The total rainfall at Hoobles from 1st June to 26th ultimo was 18·5 inches, and from 26th to 31st, 6·30 inches. We may mention here that we were very much surprised to observe in the public papers last week that the manager of the Mofussil Company thought proper to contradict the telegram which we published regarding the rain, and to go so far as to say that our report was untrue. He must have known that information regarding storms here, obtained, as his was, from Carwar, before the news had even reached there, was not to be depended on, and the fact of his telegram stating "roads clear" showed at once that the sender of it was in perfect ignorance of what was going on above the Ghaut. Our agents did quite right in advising the public to receive this news with caution, and we are glad to hear that it was published without the knowledge or authority of the directors, who expressed themselves annoyed at what had been done in the matter.

Very little business has been transacted during the fortnight, as local dealers have kept prices up, until after settlement of the time-bargains which have been made during the rains for expiry on 4th instant, the price of which was fixed at Rs. 300 f. o. b. Carwar. Prices to-day are nominal at Rs. 290 for Sawginned, and Rs. 270 for Compta, f. o. b. Carwar, November shipment.

Prices on the coast are the same as ours here. The stock in Compta is 6,000 doras. There is no cotton of any consequence at Carwar for sale.

The Contest arrived at Carwar on 1st instant and is discharging ballast.

The Executive Engineer of Canara has received orders from Government to stop all repairs on the road from here to Carwar, so that we may soon expect to see the present badly made, half-finished road become almost impassable, and the traffic so tedious, that it will be quicker to send cotton *via* Compta ; the road to the latter place having been much better constructed in the first instance, and will not suffer from want of repairs as much as the one to Carwar, but it is much to be regretted that Government should stop repairs to a most important road which is only half finished as it is.

Exchange—Unaltered.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,

Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

M. LESSEPS' LATE TRIP THROUGH THE CANAL.

By this time all the world—of course we don't class the population of the Andamans within the range of the reading public—have been informed that Mons. Lesseps has "done" the canal in a steamer, and so no doubt he has. He went the distance from Suez to Port Said in the Pauline, a pos[illegible] steamer for her size, and, let us tell our anxious readers who are not familiar with local matters in Suez, drawing when empty one and a half feet of water, perhaps five feet coaled and loaded. Egypt stands alone at present in thinking that the canal will not be opened on the 17th November for vessels of twenty feet draught ; but it is evident Louis Napoleon does not share this doubt, for we learn by the last mail that the charming Empress is on her way to the East.—*Delhi Gazette*.

RAJPOOTANA.

THE reports from Rajpootana could scarcely be worse. Famine, fever, cholera and small-pox seem to have rained a country which fifty years ago was the granary of India. Then Harowtie was one vast corn field with scarcely cart-way to be found through it, and an area equal to 300,000 English acres was under the highest cultivation. Kotah fed the whole population of Rajwarra, and in 1804 supplied the roving hordes of Holkar with their provisions. After Zalim Singh came the deluge of troubles, and what political dissension and division began popular apathy and neglect bid fair to complete.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 10.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

THE following matrimonial causes are pending before the High Court at Allahabad :—

On the 12th instant, Kelly versus Kelly, which is a petition by a wife for restitution of conjugal rights. This case has already been part heard, and was postponed in the expectation of the parties coming to an arrangement. Mr. Newton, barrister, for the petitioner, and Mr. Shircore, attorney, for the respondent.

On the 17th instant, Hopkins versus Hopkins, which is a petition by a wife against her husband for dissolution of marriage, on the ground of adultery coupled with cruelty. Mr. Newton, barrister, for the petitioner, and Mr. Millett, barrister, instructed by Mr. Mullaly, attorney, for the respondent.

RUNNING DRILL.

CAPTAIN STOCKWELL, the Director of Military Gymnastics, reports to the Sanitary

Mr. Moroba—I do not consent to that.

Mr. Amiroodeen—His Honor's judgment does not depend upon the consent of an advocate. He has already decided.

Mr. Moroba—I know that.

Mr. Amiroodeen—But I say so because you said you did not consent to it.

Mr. Moroba—I think the question of costs should not be reserved.

Mr. Amiroodeen—It is too late now, the Court's order is passed. [The pleader then left the Court.]

Mr. Moroba—Does your Honor mean to give me double costs? (A laugh.)

The Judge—I have already decided the point. I don't wish to argue it now. I reserve the question. Case postponed till 14th January next.

THE RECENT FIRE AT LIMREE.

Mr. W. H. Prothey, extra First Assistant Collector in charge Punch Mahals, addressed the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., as follows from Godra on 29th October:—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 1918, dated 15th May last, received with your endorsement No. 2328 of the 15th idem, sanctioning Rs. 5,000 for distribution among the people of Limree who suffered by the late fire, I have the honour to submit my further report on the subject. Altogether about 200 persons suffered loss, and most of them were Bunias, Bohras, and other traders. These, while thankful to Government for the pecuniary aid offered them, declined to receive it, inasmuch as they considered it would affect their reputation in trade, but they appeared very willing to re-settle, and on enquiry from the local authorities, I find that many of them have actually re-built their houses and commenced their business. The remaining persons of this class have taken up their abode temporarily in Jhalode and the neighbouring villages, and are about to return to Limree as soon as convenient. In short, the mercantile community will re-establish itself ere long. Of the lower classes who suffered were tailors, barbers, kamulias (weavers), shepherds, &c., and among them Rs. 4,195 were distributed under the direction of the deputy collector, the balance Rs. 805 being kept in the Treasury as deposit in case any further payments be found necessary. All these persons have rebuilt their houses, and I hope that at no distant period Limree will regain its original importance as a commercial town in the Punch Mahals. In conclusion, I beg to add that no heavy loss was suffered by the cultivating class of people, so as to render the grant of remission to any extent necessary."

Government consider this report satisfactory.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 25	0 1
" Calcutta	7 44	1 0
" Madras	5 55	0 25

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Cowseedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.
For Coonooportha Candry Hadjee Mandivie, from Cannanore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcicut.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Burjorjee, from Hongkong through Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 12th, 4-45 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line interrupted to Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 28th Oct., 6-30 P.M.; via Russia, Service, 3rd Nov., 3-0 P.M. Private, 31st Oct., 11-40 A.M.

THE CHARGE AGAINST Mr. NOWILL.

Mr. Nowill has been liberated by order of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on bail. The preliminary enquiry into the alleged defalcation will be commenced in the course of a few days, and we have arranged for a full report of the proceedings. The Telegraph Department is as much on its trial as Mr. Nowill, but we necessarily reserve our comments for a future period.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 9.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

"Happy Thoughts" in the *Indian Public Opinion* are worth reading. The "Abolition of the Native Army," advocated in No. I., is followed in No. II. by the "Abolition of Police." The argument is, abolish the police, and when a crime is committed, fine everybody according to the gravity of the crime. Get rid of the deficit and never mind about morals. "Happiest, *i. e.* richest country that in which robbery with violence and murder should be most frequent!"—*Pioneer.*

AN AFRICAN PRINCE IN A DILEMMA.

About two weeks back an application was made to the Bengal Government by a person named Alamee ben Sultan, who represented himself to be the Sultan of Hinswan or Johanna, a small colony on the Zanzibar Coast, for a free passage at the Government expense back to his native country. He stated that he had been wrecked, while returning from the Malayan Archipelago, and had lost his all, including a large amount of money, some Rs. 5,000, and that he was utterly destitute, and required means to keep up his State. He was a prince of the royal blood, and claimed to be a lineal descendant of Mahomet. He threw himself upon the hospitality of the British Government. The Commissioner of Police was requested to set the detective department at work, to elicit, if possible, whether the applicant's statements were correct. Enquiries were accordingly set on foot, but the man seems to be utterly unknown and friendless in Calcutta, his assertions in regard to these points being thus founded on fact.—*Englishman*, Nov. 9.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF ROCKETS.

At about 12-30 P.M. on Saturday last, an explosion of a number of rockets took place in the Fort, Calcutta, which has resulted in the death of one man, an European, named John Reynolds, Sergeant 105th Regiment. The explosion took place in the Bankshall of the Fort. It appears that a quantity of old rockets were, by order of the authorities, to be destroyed, and for this purpose were cut into small pieces and heaped up. A large fire was then lit, at a distance of about 20 feet from the heap, and Reynolds, superintending three coolies, commenced throwing piece after piece into the fire. The wind at the time was blowing towards the heap, *i.e.*, from the fire to the heap, and one of the coolies observed a spark from the fire, apparently from the explosion of one of the rockets, fall in the heap which caught fire and exploded. The only protection it appears which intervened between the fire and the heap of rockets, was a plank about 2 feet broad and 20 feet long. Reynolds and two of the coolies were so severely burned that their immediate removal to hospital was rendered necessary.—*Englishman.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I do not know if the Tudor Company will thank me for the following pieces of information, but in one of them (the first) I conceive I have hit upon as grand a discovery as was ever made. First, then, you may conceive, from my being an inverate smoker, that I was naturally very interested in the discovery made by a Parisian chemist that watercress had a perfect antidote to nicotine. Watercress being in season, I ordered it always to be on my table. It lately entered into my head to try how some of it dried would smoke. To my great satisfaction I found that, when put into my pipe, after a couple days' drying in the sun, it had all the flavour of the best Cavendish without the treacle, and it was even stronger than Cavendish! Here, then, is a perfect substitute for tobacco, without the deleterious and deadly poison so freely contained in the latter; and it is at the same time cheaper. Watercress, with its fine stalks and leaves, when dried, requires no cutting to fit it for the pipe; and while a pound of cut tobacco ranges from as. 2 to Rs. 4, here we have an article a rupee's worth of which, when dried, would weigh more than a couple pounds. What may add to the interest of this information is, that this valuable plant can be grown everywhere! Next I have much pleasure in sending you a strip of *ticking* more than a cubit in length, which I found in a cake of Cavendish I got (myself) from the ice-house. It was carefully concealed, and had it not been discovered, I would have had the pleasure of smoking the "ol' cloes" of a Virginian plantation! Surely, when tobacco has to resort to adulterations of cast-off clothes, its days must be numbered.—Yous, &c.,

FAIR.

RECRUITS.

The Duke of Cambridge lately remarked, from his place in the House of Lords, that the difficulties and evils of the recruiting system merely resolved themselves into "a question of wages relative to the state of the labour market." This somewhat ambiguous statement has become, for the moment, the motto of public opinion. People like to have some short and handy dogma to advance as a solution of momentous questions. One that is quiet and sedative commends itself to the official mind, inasmuch as it put a stop to further inquiry. When conscription is offered as the alternative, any expedient that is not revolutionary would be agreeable to the English public. The duke's proposal does not seem to point to any improvement in the internal administration of the army, but rather suggests that the soldier must take the service as it is, and receive extra pay for submitting to its inherent defects. But surely to remove these defects would be a more economical and wiser reform. To make the army a more desirable profession; to offer the recruit a career that would recommend itself—a career in which high promotion being held out as a prize, and a fair provision for life as a certainty,—only the removal of a few useless slights and injuries is required to make the army popular and effective. That the class from which we seek recruits should conceive a favourable impression of the service is obviously of the first importance. Among that class the old soldier who returns to civil life is an oracle. Each one leavens his own neighbourhood with a favourable or unfavourable impression of military life. The veteran sunning himself in front of the village alehouse influences his audience, who are his own people, tenfold more than the eloquent recruiting sergeant who is a stranger. To treat this old soldier, then, in a niggardly manner, is surely the most short-sighted economy. When he is seen going to the workhouse or begging in the streets, when actually men with medals and clasps are seen in utter destitution, no wonder there is a difficulty in obtaining recruits. We have understated the case. We have known instances of men who had been decorated for service in the Crimea and China turned out to starve on eightpence a day. Not long ago a document, which was sent round the Royal Engineers' Establishment at Chatham, under the signature of a field officer, brought to light a deplorable instance of this nature. It told how one Peter Burton, of the 4th ("King's Own") Hussars, had been discharged at the age of seventy-four, on account of infirmity, on a pension of ten pence *per diem*. This was all which he and his aged wife had to live upon for the remainder of their days. The veteran had been in eight sieges and battles, including Waterloo; he had engaged in two forlorn hopes; had been seriously wounded, and had on one occasion saved the life of his commanding officer. It was also added that his son had been killed at the siege of Lucknow. Authentic cases such as the one we have instanced could easily be multiplied. It is needless to ask what effect they have on the class to which we look for recruits. Reform, however, has commenced and must proceed; but the Army "Reform" of 1867 was eminently unsatisfactory. It passed over every suggestion that was made by men who were actually engaged in regimental life—men, above all others, whose suggestions ought to have obtained consideration. "In a word, it utterly neglected all those practical improvements which would render the soldier's life as enviable as it is now the reverse; and it proposed one remedy for all evils, and that remedy was twopence a day."

"A small addition of daily pay given indiscriminately is perhaps the very worst method of helping soldiers." This was the judgment pronounced upon that attempt at army improvement in 1867 by a very high military authority,—a judgment which has generally been confirmed by those best qualified to express an opinion.—*Pioneer.*

THE LAW OF IRRIGATION.

The Canal and Drainage Bill for the North-West Provinces and the Punjab does not appear to please some of our contemporaries of the aristocratic school. But if it should turn out well in committee, there is really nothing in the statement of objects and reasons that need alarm the lovers of true Conservatism. Such oiled and curled Assyrian Bulls as those who low at Serampore are apt, we think, to lose sight of the fact that the structure of eastern society is not patrician but democratic. Democratic plus despotism, perhaps but the example of France is quite enough to show how little effect the mere form of the rudder has to do with the discipline of the ship's company. In countries like India a territorial oligarchy is foreign to the most cherished traditions of the people; and no Tipperary Whiteboy could be more tenacious of his land than a Hindoostanee Thakoor. Things being so, the true Conservative is the man who works upon existing material; and the talkers who attempt to turn middlemen into squires are the real innovators and Radicals in the most dangerous sense of the word. It would be wearisome to our readers, and of little advantage in any way to enter into a minute examination of all the details of the bill. It will be keenly discussed in committee, and will not lack able critics or candid defenders there; and the columns of a general newspaper are not the most appropriate place for professional discussions, which all interested persons will have other and better opportunities of maintaining. But what we do regard as being within our strict province as journalists, is to lay down the lines within which the public has a right to expect that the controversy should be conducted: and we maintain that all attempts to represent this bill as an attack upon the rights of property, or likely to create a new and unpopular system, are unfair and useless. In the first place, if the framers of the bill considered that any legislation by a small body of aliens could change the institutions or habits of the Indian agriculturists, they would, to a certainty, be disappointed. But in point of fact they have done nothing of the kind; and the only novelty that can be detected in the principles of the bill is one that has been introduced as a deference (superfluous as we think) to the few remaining advocates of a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

The provisions respecting drainage are not likely to cause much difference. The *Friend of India* itself admits this much, but adds that they contain no measure of relief for drainage intercepted by the works of the State Departments. This is moonshine; of course the authors of the bill knew well enough that canals and other public works would affect the out-fall of surface-water; and it is very absurd to suppose that this, the most obvious and dangerous obstacle to drainage, should not be taken into account in a general measure of legislative relief.

Turning to the penal arrangements, we find that so great is the caution displayed, that it might almost be supposed that it was intended to leave things exactly as they are. We do not, however, understand that the intention of the bill is to decree that the penal jurisdiction necessary for the due preservation of the works and water shall remain in the hands of the engineers and the Canal Police. This jurisdiction is given to the "Canal Officer," and this officer may be soldier, sailor, civil engineer, Haileybury civilian, or competition-wallah. For some time now, and often perhaps hereafter, he will be the Canal Engineer, but not necessarily, nor we hope generally. We do not mean to say one word against the executive officers, who are well known to be as able and honest a body of public men as are to be found in India. But their chowkeedars are ill-paid and much exposed to temptation; while they themselves are worked every hour of the day in professional harness. Under such conditions who can wonder if Jedburgh justice is sometimes administered, and if chowkeedars grow fat while cultivators grumble and shirk taking canal-water as long as they can?

The creation of a special service will, we think, be necessary for this purpose—something analogous to the Judge Advocate General's Department for the army—engineers with legal training, or magistrates who are also canal experts. This brings us to the second instance of Conservatism that we have to notice in the bill. Under a proper theory it would appear that the landholder is the man to be assessed to the water-dues, as he is to the ordinary revenue demand. This project of law proposes to leave it optional to assess the actual occupant: not, we may fairly infer, because such a course is, *ceteris paribus*, preferred, but because it is found to subsist. The one innovation to which we alluded above, as probably a concession to the permanent settlement people, strikes us as a matter that will require very delicate handling. We mean the assumption that the return must be made to yield seven per cent. on the outlay; and that to ensure its so doing, right shall be reserved to assess all lands capable of irrigation on which water may not be taken. This proposal is open to so many easy and commonplace objections, that we need not do more than point out how strongly it illustrates the changed relations, which would be induced between the State and the landholders by stereotyping the demand levied by the former upon the latter. Under existing finance the land is tilled in the interests of the community, for whom the State is steward; and the cultivators' interests are identical with those of the rest of the people—of whom indeed they form a large majority. In European finance, on the other hand, where the State has granted away the freehold of the land, the landed interest is dissociated from that of the body of the people; is, indeed, sometimes adverse, as we have seen in our own times in England. If that state of things can be established in India; no one can safely predicate what results may not be looked for. But the subject is too large for treatment here or now, and has only been glanced at in its relation to the canals. It is fluctuating assessment of the land revenue can be made in these provinces and the Punjab, as heretofore, we may hope to see the question of canal assessment kept in a subsidiary and satisfactory position.—*Pioneer.*

WHICH IS MOST FASHIONABLE?

An Allahabad correspondent of the *Englishman* says—"Early this morning, 6th instant, all the civil and military officers were requested by circular to attend at the railway station at 10 minutes to 6 P.M. to receive His Excellency the Viceroy, and I went with the officials. The platform was crowded; there was scarcely elbow room. In due time Sir W. Muir arrived with his two aides-de-camp, in cocked hat and feathers, as indeed were all the staff officers, but amongst the civilians there was a singular diversity of attire. Some felt bound to attend in 'swallow tails' and white chokers. Others in morning costume looked more comfortable, whilst a good number by way of a compromise had doned black cloth trousers and morning coats and looked as though they were about to attend a funeral."

A BABOO'S IMPRESSION OF THE ALLAHABAD DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Dear Sir,—In these day of unlightened understandings of native subjects of Allobabad, I have gone to see arrival of Rajah of Beware and Funarus to pay ceremony to Hon'ble Highness of Mayho at palace of Excellent Governor.

Then what am I surprised to see these two Rajas: poor, honourable, tatterdamalion ragamuffins to be obliged to pass through Queen's Europe guns, yellow and green horse, painted leg, and bazar drum, and poor lame soldier not got to fill belly one pound of rice, and then Queen's soldier shall say "Any Old Bottle" to Commander-in-Chief, got no shoes, walk barefoot, and chin strap to back of head: and then another shall say to Raja's coachmon "who's your saddler" because he tie Raja's coach with bits string, and too much, Mr. Editor! tag rags and bobstail.

Therefore I shall say, Excellent Governor he shall take all Rajas aside and shall say: "You very rich, got much money, too little shame, when you come to visit you have royal salute, too much peoples laugh, say it is dance of fakeers, beggarsmen. Next time come have clean coach, all harness, no string, you feed coachman and grooms, have good pairs horses, no paint him leg, and all peoples say this good Raja, not 'Dilli ka Dillwali, munh chikna, pet khali,'* and Europe soldier not make his joke crack."

Then Mr. Editor! I see Rajas go home, sepoys too much lame, can not walk, old Guy Forks: and Battery go home to barrack, very fat soldier eat beef and onion: and then Mr. Aid-de-Camp he invite officer of Battery into palace, he eat sausage drink champagne: and I go home, thank God! I got service in Government office.—Yours obedient,

CHURAPAR BABOO.

* Delhi man of Delhi!
Oil his face, empty belly!

A NEGLECTED ART.

(*Madras Times.*)

It is quite in keeping with our good old English custom of teaching a man just what will never be of any use to him in after life, to the neglect of all matters of real importance, that our clergymen should be permitted to perform their duties as best they may, Sunday after Sunday, without having ever studied that most difficult art which they practise. We insist upon a student possessing a knowledge either of the dead languages or exact sciences before he is permitted to take orders, but of his capabilities for *public speaking* we say nothing. So long as the voice be not actually incapable of giving utterance to words by reason of physical defect, we are satisfied; and the result is that a minister with any knowledge of the art of using his voice, and of assisting his language by means of gesture and emphasis, is almost as great a rarity as a man endowed with similar power among laymen. In the case of written sermons this defect is not so noticeable for obvious reasons, but among extempore preachers it is simply fatal—for as in their case the language made use of is to a very great extent, sometimes almost entirely, improvised, it follows of necessity that to do justice to the ideas and thoughts thus spontaneously expressed a proportionate amount of action and elocution should be made use of. A man may read a written composition in monotone, leaving his hearers to emphasize the words for themselves, but he who addresses an audience or congregation extempore renders himself ridiculous and deliberately limits his natural capabilities by attempting anything of the kind; yet very few of our preachers of this class depart from the rigid rule of uncompromising stiffness which they carry into private life, and thus lay themselves open to the oft-repeated charge of tameness and monotony. . . .

In a recent issue of the *Contemporary Review* Mr. John Hullah, no mean authority on the subject, devotes an article to the "management of the speaking voice." Overloaded as are his remarks with technical details respecting the formation of sound, details more calculated to repel than allure the enquiring amateur, the essay is well worth an attentive perusal. It is not our intention here to refer to the simple mechanical rules with which every speaker should make himself thoroughly acquainted, and without a knowledge of which he is about as likely to succeed as an average general officer would be if he suddenly attempted to dance on the tight rope, nor do we purpose entering upon a disquisition as to the best style of gesticulation; but if we can induce any member of the class interested to read Mr. Hullah's article we shall be conscious of conferring a benefit on society. More especially would we draw attention to the point he urges with so much force—the absolute necessity of practice. "There are musical performers of eminence who appear in the concert room only occasionally. How if they never played or sang at any other time?—never practised? Yet there is many a parish priest in Great Britain who, on one day of the week only, reads prayers two or even three times, and preaches perhaps as often, in a large and crowded church, who during the other six days rarely uses his voice with more than average conversational power, and then only for a few moments consecutively. . . . The art of speaking like every other art has to be maintained after it has been attained, and it can only be maintained by uninterrmittent and judicious exercise." If these words were laid to heart and a minister before entering the pulpit were to practise his sermon, noticing which parts were weak and which to the point, which should be delivered quietly and which with more force, in a word studied how to make his words most effective, he would soon acquire for himself a name far above that of his fellows. There never has been anything worth doing at all which was not worth some trouble, and it is an undeniable fact that, always excepting isolated cases of extraordinary genius, the greatest men in all branches of art have been those who most conscientiously practised their profession. Till, however, our universities cease to emulate Dogberry, and renounce their opinion that the art of public speaking "comes by nature," it is almost hopeless to expect their children to show signs of improvement.

There is but one remedy for the evil, and that is to insist upon every would-be minister satisfying competent judges that he is capable of reading or reciting with moderate skill his own compositions. The initial knowledge necessary is very small; it is the method of applying that knowledge which should be carefully taught, an oratory made an essential of every clergyman's education. Space forbids our alluding in any but a very cursory manner to the science of gesture, for it is a science, and the part it plays in pulpit oratory. Mr. Hullah is of opinion that clergymen are so hopelessly lost in this respect that it is better to leave them alone, and let them stand stock-still, than run the risk of producing the ludicrous effects which almost always ensue when an untaught Englishman attempts to suit the word to the action and the action to the word. We cannot agree with him here; as well give up all efforts to induce our magistrates to descend to the realms of common sense when awarding sentences, or cease from conscientious endeavours to persuade young ladies that to be "fast" is not to find favour with the sterner sex. True, clergymen are not apt at gesture, but a little attention to a few purely mechanical rules followed by steady practice would do much to remedy the evil. True, that, as Mr. Hullah remarks, the majority who gesticulate at all crystallize their movements down to a periodical banging of the velvet cushion, or an unintermittent sawing of the body backwards and forwards, in imitation presumably of the pendulum of that clock whose face the congregation so anxiously watch; but still there is no reason why they should not learn better. As for standing still, even were it practicable, which in perfection it rarely is, it is hardly suitable to the pulpit. Few orators attempt to speak without some movement of the hands, and they who do pursue the practice, usually affect a cold and sarcastic delivery in keeping with it which would hardly prove expedient for a clergyman. In fact, speaking without gesture is like trying to swim with the arms and legs tied, and, though a redundancy is certainly worse than none at all, there is no reason why a very little care and trouble bestowed on a candidate for orders should not make him as perfect a master of the art as the Frenchman or Italian is by nature. When some such course is pursued, and the folly of sending men into pulpits who are utterly ignorant of the art they profess is recognized, we shall have a chance of entering a church without being witnesses of a painful and pitiful sight, that, namely, of an educated gentleman struggling unsuccessfully to prevent himself from appearing ludicrous.

HOMICIDE ON THE HOOGHLY.

On Saturday last an unfortunate difference arose between two able seamen of the British ship Forfarshire, which has resulted in the death of one of them from injuries received from the other. It appeared that the deceased, Robert Henderson by name, challenged another seamen of the vessel, named James Doney, to fight. Doney refused to stand up, on the plea that he was a much smaller man than the other, and that he would get the worst of it. Henderson, on hearing this, rose from the bunk in which he was lying, and made a rush at Doney and struck him about the head. Doney returned the blow and felled Henderson, and while the latter was on the ground, the former commenced kicking him about the throat and head. On hearing the disturbance, the chief officer of the vessel walked into the bunk, and took Henderson off the ground, telling Doney at the same time to refrain from striking a fallen man. Notwithstanding this caution, Doney gave Henderson a few more kicks about his face, when the latter almost immediately expired. The Coroner and a jury will this evening hold an inquest into the case.—*Englishman*, Nov. 9.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We should have been glad, both for the sake of the revenue and for the public convenience, if the new Court Fees Bill had contained some provision for the presentation of petitions by post. Our readers are probably aware that, as the practice now is, the courts will only receive petitions at the hands of the petitioner, or of properly authorised agents, who must appear in person. It is obvious that this plan must be most inconvenient. In many districts there are no pleaders, and in many others the names of the pleaders are not generally known. This often makes the presentation of a petition a matter of extreme difficulty, and no advantage is gained. For personation is quite as easy as forgery. We should suggest that petitions attested before any magistrate might be presented to the court by post on a stamp of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, a sum which would be readily paid in order to save the trouble and expense of a journey, and avoid the danger of entrusting cases to second-rate pleaders or unauthorized law agents. The leading members of the bar would find this a great convenience, as we know they are often at a loss to get any one to perform the work incidental to legal proceedings in remote parts of the provinces.—*Pioneer.*

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

We learn from the *Englishman* that a well-attended meeting of Scotch residents of Calcutta was held on Nov. 8 for the purpose of electing the committee of management for the annual Scotch dinner to be held on Saint Andrew's Day. Mr. Hugh Sandeman was elected chairman, and Mr. Robert Stewart, croupier.

A correspondent, signing himself "An Englishman," writes to the *Englishman* as follows:—

'Sir,—In the *Indian Daily News* of this morning here appears a letter headed "Saint Andrew and Charity," and signed "A Briton," which is well worthy of attention. The suggestion is a good one from whomsoever it emanates, and the "Scottish members of the Calcutta community" would do well to act on it. Why should the annual dinner of our Caledonian friends degenerate into occasions for the most fulsome national laudation to the disparagement of the other members of our glorious union?

'No one withholds from Scotland her just meed of glory. Let others sing psalms in her praise and permit the silent eloquence of good deeds, shadowed forth in the suggestion alluded to, speak still more forcibly to the hearts of their fellow *Britons*; than such lamentable exhibitions of self-praise as were heard with regret last 30th November by "other members of the Calcutta community."

'I have seen how gallantly Scotchmen can fight, and gladly will I and others connected with Caledonia by blood or otherwise follow "the march of the Cameron men," in providing funds in aid of poor and distressed Scotchmen, and in founding an asylum for the maintenance and education of their descendants."

'The annual recurrence of "The Scotch Dinner" will then be more willingly hailed by many as an opportunity of acknowledging how cheerfully *Britons* own Scotchmen as "one of us," how proud they are of their civil virtues and warlike valor, and how they too can join without the least spark of national jealousy in the old cry of "Scotland for ever."'

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Kuloo mines have been valued at Rs. 150,000, or £15,000 per annum, and assessed for Income Tax on that valuation.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 10.

Archdeacon Pratt, we learn from the *Rangoon Times*, has been paying a visit to the King of Mandalay. The King, we are told, is anxious to receive Colonel Sir A. Phayre at his capital.—*Ibid.*

There is a dearth of postage stamps in Rangoon, and the *Gazette* very properly abuses the culprits who, though at the head of affairs, are at the bottom of the mischief. We have good friends in Rangoon, but we hope they will not write to us for a time, as we abhor unstamped letters.—*Ibid.*

In a cricket match played at Trichinopoly last month the European garrison were beaten in one innings by eleven natives of the 9th M. N. I. The "march" of intellect seems to have been changed to a "double quick;" and a similar victory was achieved at Bareilly by eleven native school-boys over a very fair European eleven.—*Ibid.*

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* asks why, since special officers are appointed for the suppression of dacoites or thuggee, the same is not done for the suppression of corruption in courts of justice. The idea is original, but in this inconvenient season every light must find an extinguisher in "that eternal want of peace which vexes public men."—*Ibid.*

The *Central India Times* marvels that among his retrenchment schemes the Chief Commissioner has not thought of retrenching his Personal Assistant, "for it is well known that the Settlement Commissioner has done no settlement work whatever since his appointment." Waste, like big-print posters, seems to be most obvious at a distance.—*Ibid.*

The High Court, N. W. Provinces, resumed its sittings after the vacation at half-past 12 o'clock on Monday last; the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ross sitting together on the first bench, and Mr. Justice Pearson and Mr. Justice Turner on the second. There were no cases of any importance heard. Mr. Justice Spankie is expected back from England towards the end of the month.—*Ibid.*

At the suggestion of the Resident at Hyderabad, the Government of India has authorized an outlay of Rs. 5,000 from the revenues of Berar for the experimental cultivation in that province of the mulberry tree for the propagation of silk-worms.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 9.

The Accountant General of Madras lately enquired whether consular agents, who are paid from emigration funds, and are *gazetted* officers, should be brought under the operation of the rule fixing the age of 55 years as the limit of service. The Government of India has decided in the affirmative.—*Ibid.*

The Madras Government lately asked the Supreme Government to introduce a clause into the new Stamp Bill requiring vendors invariably, at the time of sale, to write in words the value of the stamps. The Government of Fort Saint George has been informed in reply that the Stamp Bill has already been passed into law, but as under section 48 of the Act, it is competent to a local Government to frame rules for regulating the sale of stamps, the proposed regulation may be made by the latter.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner Central Provinces has gone to Allahabad for the purpose, we understand, of conferring with Lord Mayo on the subject of the impending territorial changes down south. Whatever the nature of these changes may be, the public are not likely to lose the services of so safe and thoroughly honest an administrator as Mr. Morris has proved himself to be.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 9.

The Madras Hunt.—We understand that the Neilgherry pack has returned to the Guindy Kennels in splendid condition and has been reinforced by the arrival of 12 couples of hounds selected from some of the best packs in England. If the weather is favourable we hope to see the hounds in the field in the course of the present month, and we have been requested to remind those members of the hunt who have not yet paid their subscriptions to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. that funds are much needed.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 8.

We are informed that should the Duke of Edinburgh come to Madras before proceeding to the North, the Maharajah of Pudukottah will, like a loyal feudatory chief, come here to pay his respects to His Royal Highness. Should that opportunity not occur, the Maharajah will probably go from Benares to Calcutta to visit the Prince and the Viceroy, although he may be unable to attend the Durbar on account of important family business that may keep him at Benares about the date of that event.—*Ibid.*

PARIS CRITICISMS ON PRUSSIAN TACTICS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

In a recent review of the first of the *Conférences régimentaires* instituted by the late Marshal Niel, we pointed out that the campaign of 1866 formed at once the original cause and the main text of these remarkable discussions. Naturally this is in no sense more strictly true than as regards that large section of these papers which deals with the question of the tactics of the future, since here Prussia confessedly astonished the world by her action, and her writers are just now asserting for her an advancement in theory as great as that which she beyond doubt attained not long since in weapons. The controversy on this alleged superiority of the Prussian system of manœuvre ranges into various periodicals and pamphlets, besides extending through several *Conférences*, and is treated with much completeness in a recent number of the latter, in which M. Fay, a Major of the Staff Corps, reviews the whole question as handled by previous French and German writers. He writes with a natural bias, no doubt, but with an honest desire also to discover to his own service what is the real strength and weakness of those tactics which in a week shattered the comparatively veteran troops of Austria, and restored to the Prussian army the prestige of the days of Frederick the Great. It is hardly to be expected that French critics would admit all that Prussian theorists claim, but Major Fay is able to justify his doubts by more than mere national views; for many of them are strongly supported by those of an anonymous Berlin writer of undoubted patriotism and professional knowledge, whose pamphlet (*Taktische Rückblicke auf* 1866) reviewing the Prussian tactics used in the late war, has been a subject of comment in the German Military world ever since its appearance last November, and has called forth a special rejoinder from an able writer in the *Militärische Blätter* of Berlin, which by no means, however, disposes of its allegations.

The real questions treated in the controversy are two, which may be put briefly thus. Have the Prussians actually discovered a new system of infantry tactics based on principles essentially different from those prevailing in Europe before? Would the Prussian system, as now being developed, be likely to show any such striking results again as it did when used in Bohemia against armies armed with inferior weapons? The latter question is naturally the most important to the French. With both questions are bound up a number of collateral discussions as to the proper employment of the other arms of the service, and the degree of importance to be attached to them as compared with that of infantry armed with breech-loaders.

The theory of those who claims essential novelty for the Prussian tacticians is, in brief, that they have revived or rediscovered the original "perpendicular order of attack" used by Frederic the Great; and not only so, but that they have adapted it to the use of modern weapons by employing the troops in a number of separate local combats suited to the nature of the ground, and so independent of each other as to enable the general to dispense with the connected movements to which other armies are tied down. Napoleon, they say, did something in this direction by concentrating the commands of mixed bodies of troops into army corps, but he still retained the old stiff plan of drawing up his whole force in two grand lines, instead of using the corps individually. Certainly at first sight the facts of the campaign of 1866 appear to justify the boast that the tactics used were new. It may be proved, by analysing the accounts of the different actions in Von Moltke's narrative, that battalions, half-battalions, and even single companies were constantly used independently; that more than two battalions were seldom combined for a common attack; and that the advance of these different sections of the line of battle seems generally to have been made without any concerted action. Charged with this dispersal of the line as a fault, the Prussian writer in the *Militärische Blätter* replies that it is no fault at all, but that, on the contrary the Prussians are deliberately adopting the system of fighting by companies:—

"This would not do for other nations, or the French [is his assertion], for it supposes such a scientific education as shall have prepared the officers for the most trying positions into which war might throw them, and have given them the prompt decision which such circumstances require. Now, this cannot be looked for in any body of officers rising chiefly from the ranks. A merely good *sabreur*, or even a good drill-instructor, is not qualified to bring a Prussian company column into action properly, even were he ever so intelligent by nature. It is true that the consequence happens sometimes, though the tactics do not designedly produce this, that the company commanders let their men get out of hand. But this accidental circumstance gives less inconvenience in our army than in any other, because the company officers are trained to act independently of higher orders, and to support their immediate chief, without waiting for instructions, from the moment they come into action. It may be added that it is this power of splitting up a battle into a number of partial and local combats which has given us of late a striking superiority."

Thus far the official eulogist of Prussian tactics in praise of his national system. He is honest enough to qualify his boast by the admission that unless our infighting with forces broken up into fractions might, under unfavourable circumstances, and in the absence of reserves, lead to the very worst consequences. On the other hand, he claims also for his country's army the special and independent advantage before hinted at, that troops formed perpendicularly to the line of battle, in three or four lines to each brigade, are able thoroughly to support one another under the eye of their proper commander.

The reply of the French critic to this last observation is very complete. The theory may be good, but in practice no such arrangement seems to have been followed out. On the contrary, various instances are given by him from the Prussian official narrative, where the opposite plan was pursued when action began; and, without following these out in detail, it is sufficient to say that they afford tolerably clear proofs wherewith to refute the practicability of this supposed perpendicular order, and that the anonymous Berlin writer of the *Taktische Rückblicke* disposes of the claim still more decisively in a sentence where he says: "There was never a question in the campaign of 1866 of preserving anywhere the order of battle adopted at the beginning." How this happened we shall presently explain in his words, but it is as well to add that the Prussian practice, still carefully maintained at the present day, of selecting the troops for an advanced guard from portions of different regiments—a practice intended to soften the probable loss which would otherwise fall wholly on one district—is fatal to this notion of the close connexion of the different portions of an advancing force by means of its original organization and its arrangement from front to rear.

If we want to know shortly how the Prussians really did fight, we must turn to the Berlin writer last referred to, who writes in a patriotic sense, yet without being blind to the practical defects in the working of the machine he speaks of:—

"Studying these combats [he remarks in words which we must much abridge], one is struck at first with a phenomenon observable in almost all, which is the enormous length of the line of battle and its apparent weakness in depth. The army is deployed into a single line, or divided into a number of separated fractions, fighting each on its own account. . . . The different corps become mixed either during or before the fight, and the various detachments are formed upon different principles, although generally in columns of companies. . . . In this first line the form of the combat is not unlike the charges of hordes of irregular cavalry, each chief pushing on his own men as he pleases. The second line is pressing up to join the first as speedily as possible, both from eagerness to enter the fight and impatience at receiving the bullets which pass over the other. The different corps behind come up where they can, choosing the wings by preference, as there the advance is easiest. Thus the second line and the reserves soon join the first line, and there is no certainty that a company will keep with its own skirmishers or a battalion preserve its own companies."

Upon this it is natural to remark, with the French critics, that this impatience of reserves under fire is no new thing, and must have certainly been experienced quite as much by the Austrians, so that it is necessary to look a little further for the true cause of this new method of war.

Our Berlin reviewer supplies this cause fully when he says that, above all things, it is necessary to produce the greatest possible effect with the arm of which one is certain. To do this no time is to be lost. All can act as skirmishers, that is, in the very way in which the most effective fire is produced; and, in fact, many of the companies which figure in the reports as fighting in regular order were nothing but deep masses of skirmishers, firing in all possible positions, according to their several instincts. Such apparent disorder is, in his view, no real fault, but simply the natural sequel to new results achieved in warfare. Surely upon this it is but fair to add, with the opposing party, that in this excessive development, of skirmish-fire there is nothing very novel or original, since by means of the same principle Napoleon's troops drove the antiquated tactics of Frederic's age out of the field, and their successors have largely employed it more recently: Solferino, we may add, was won very much by bodies of skirmishers skilfully used, as the readers of Colonel Hamley's work are fully aware. But the Berlin writer whom we have last been following rather weakens than strengthens his case when he goes on to say that this singular tendency to stretch out an army into a single line engaged in separate action is partly the result of the mounted officers having to dismount when near the enemy, and being compelled, since they cannot keep up on foot with the general body of the men, to join some separate column; so that colonels often, and generals sometimes, are actually employed in commanding single companies. This practice he further supports by the doubtful argument that the German soldier has special need of the presence of his officer to push him on and watch over him—an admission which, naturally, French critics are glad to take hold of. He adds that this same irregularity of the line is a necessary and happy result of the new tactics, but has doubtless its accompanying dangers, that especially of the possible separation of the fractions on the enemy's advance. To meet such contingencies, it is absolutely necessary that officers of high rank should be with that line, and that the commander-in-chief should keep a good reserve in hand. For want of this last precaution it is shown that at Trantenau and Langensalza the Prussians were unexpectedly and severely defeated by a decisive attack of the enemy on a single part of their line, and he follows out the facts of each case at painstaking length to prove the value of his warning. It is an obvious reply on the Paris side to his general argument

THE EMPRESS.

(*The Times.*)

"I CAN hardly tell why it should be," quoth Eothen, "but there is a longing for the East very commonly felt by proud-hearted people when goaded by sorrow." We do not know whether at this particular moment care might be said to sit more than usually heavy at the heart of the Empress Eugénie, nor could we decide with what justice the above epithet, at least in the sense in which it was applied to Lady Hester Stanhope, could be employed with reference to so gracious and graceful a being as the Consort of the Third Napoleon is unanimously acknowledged to be. But of this we feel sure, that the French Empress has long been anxious to be off to the East, and that, after no little misgiving and disappointment, off to the East at last she is. Owing to causes incident on her early training, the Empress has always been at heart a pilgrim; and we can understand that her roving instincts may have received fresh impulse from the uneasiness into which the momentous crisis now in progress in France must needs have thrown her whose personal and domestic interests are so deeply at stake in the issue. Sovereigns and Sovereigns' consorts are as much in need of a change of air as citizens and their dames, and the hurried rush to Ajaccio and back, with its inevitable salvoes of artillery and mayors' addresses, was not calculated to bring calmness and coolness to a throbbing brain. It was not enough to run away from the Tuileries; not enough to cross seas and mountains. The point was to go where State, like care, should not sit behind the rider's saddle; yet that object could hardly be obtained by merely sinking the Empress of the French into the "unknown" Countess de Pierrefonds. Happy it would be for most of us, high and low, if when putting foot in the stirrups we could, like Schlemil, "part with our shadow," lose our own identity. Journeys of that nature, under a more than royally strict *incognito*, were years ago undertaken by the Empress Eugénie, and they will not fill the least interesting chapter in her private biography. They might, if causes and effects were laid open, admit us into the sanctuary of the Imperial Lady's mind—a mind lofty and gentle, self-concentrated, impulsive, uttering itself by deeds instead of words, venturing on mute protest, yet ending in acquiescence, in self-denial. Since those early episodes in her wedded life, the Empress's tours have been official. The world's stage has never seen her otherwise than by and with her lord,—one with him at home and abroad.

And now once more she is off on her travels alone. One of her longings remained yet unsatisfied, a pledge unfulfilled. The wife of a man who formerly aspired to the title of "Protector of the Holy Places," the Empress promised to herself a visit to Rome and Jerusalem as the great crowning joy of her existence. It is even recorded that, when the height of her ambition was to give an heir to her husband's throne, the pious lady "registered a vow in Heaven," after the manner of those of her faith and country, that her flanks should be rendered on the threshold of the most venerated shrines in Italy and Palestine. Political obstacles, it has been confidently repeated, stood in the way of the long-contemplated pilgrimage. The Empress, it was said, might go; she might cross the mountains, tread Italian lands from the Alps to the Adriatic; she might roam the seas; her eyes might see "the splendour and havoc of the East." Indeed, she has been "heard of" at Venice—that ancient gate of the Orient world. The Aigle is even now touching at Athens. The good yacht will waft her further across the Ægean; she will wind along the narrow passes of the Hellespont and the Bosphorus. The Western Empress will see the Nile and the Pyramids; palm-trees, camels, crocodiles, and Cairo, and the Desert can show, she will see. Only not, it was supposed, Rome, not Jerusalem, not the Holy Sepulchre, not the tombs of the Apostles. It is the Crescent, not the Cross, we were told, that would meet her at every step in her progress. She might be the guest of the Sultan, and might admire Stamboul in the Khedive, she might discourse with M. de Lesseps; but she would not be allowed to kneel on Calvary, she would have no chance of throwing herself at the feet of the Pope!

Political causes, it was imagined, would thwart the Empress in the most intense yearnings of her soul. The shrines in the Holy Land would be denied to her, lest her august presence should fan the embers of those fierce jealousies which are at all times so ready to blaze out into bloody quarrels between the Greek and Latin guardians of those sanctuaries; and Rome would be forbidden ground to Napoleon's Consort, lest her countenance should betoken her lord's leaning to one side in that quarrel of the Temporal Power in which he has found it so difficult to hold the scales with sufficient fairness. We do not know, however, to what extent the Empress's movements will eventually be made subservient to such worldly considerations. We are assured by our correspondent at Venice, whom we think well-informed, that the Empress is determined that Her Majesty shall visit at her leisure the principal objects of European interest in the Levant." Surely, then, Zion and the Temple, the Dead Sea, the Jordan. She will ascend the Nile as high as the Second Cataract. Her absence will be prolonged to at least two months. All this disposes of the sinister rumours respecting the Emperor's health. It does away with the surmises that the convocation of the French Chambers had been put off to gratify the Emperor's wish to be present at the ceremony. The Empress will be a free agent in the East, and when she sails back there is nothing to induce her to swerve from the direct course through Brindisi or Messina; and, as "all roads lead to Rome," there will be nothing to prevent her taking the Vatican in her way, receiving the Holy Father's blessing, and even viewing the muster of the "nine hundred Bishops" as they file two by two into the Council-hall.

The reception of the Imperial Lady by the Italians has been in every point worthy of a highly-civilized, self-respecting, sensible people. Between the Empress and the population of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia it was supposed there could be no very good blood. There are two sides to the Emperor Napoleon, people argued, and his Consort is one of the former. We cannot consider his "better half." It is to her illustrious Ally, doubtless, rather than to her own arms that Italy and especially Venetia, owes her independence. Where the Italians would be without France, and with any other Ruler in France than the Third Napoleon, the Italians themselves would be puzzled to say. Although the "crowning of the edifice" has been done after all, it is true that, unless the French at Magenta and Solferino had laid the foundation, the Prussians of Sadowa would not have had where to place the coping stone. But the Emperor, in the opinion of many Italians, only did things by halves. People are apt to be less grateful for what is given than resentful for what is withheld. The Austrians have been driven from the Ticino, from the Mincio, from the Adige, but the French are still on the Tiber. Political despotism has been overthrown, but ecclesiastical tyranny is still enthroned. The Pontifical slipper still presses on Rome's neck, and all the priests of Christendom, emboldened by French bayonets, claim Italian land as their common heritage, point to an Italian people as their common bondsmen. For all this humiliation and injury many of the Italians, whether by right or wrong, believe themselves indebted to the Empress's influence. From the days of Helena and Clotilde, they say, Empresses have always been the Pope's stay, and the bane of Italy.

With such prepossessions in their hearts we have no reason to be surprised if, on the first appearance of the Empress on the Grand Canal at Venice, "a faint attempt at a cheer was made by some of the visitors, but the inhabitants never for a moment abandoned their attitude of respectful attention." To be made amends in the evening by a brilliant illumination, and on the morrow by a gorgeous display, which gave old Venice not a little of its former animation. The Italians gave the Empress flowers, music, shows, but their hearts were not with their visitor; and, the further to enhance their meaning, they were almost frantic in their enthusiasm for King Victor Emanuel during the hour's visit paid by that Sovereign to his Imperial guest, although the relations between the people and the King's Government are not at this moment the most cordial. In the same manner the citizens of Milan and Turin endeavoured to convey their mind to the Emperor Napoleon when he came back from Solferino in 1859—after having as they said, "sold" Venice by signing a second Campo-Formio at Volta—by observing a most expressive silence as the Emperor went past, and bursting into tremendous applause as the "honest" King of Piedmont followed in his rear. The Italians may be very unjust in their feelings to the Empress, but if such are their feelings they deserve credit for repressing them; there is no reason why they should belie them.

THE ISLAND OF REUNION.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

REUNION—Bourbon as it used to be called—is an island of that group named by old geographers, the Mascarenhas, of which Mauritius is the best known. Of the latter island, indeed, there has been enough said. We know its fevers and its hurricanes. And Réunion has not been without its prophets. A Scotch clergyman stayed there for six weeks, going there on a holiday from the sister isle, and published a book setting forth that he had been there six months. The book was lively, however, and I believe sold.

The common peculiarities of the two islands, those of the inner life of the Creole folk, have never been described. It would be difficult indeed to find a pen able to do justice to this remarkable people. Of their careless ease; their superb mendacity; their unfailing good temper; their utter incapacity for all that Anglicans are taught to regard as the higher aims of life—of all these, chroniclers have been silent. There is, indeed, its own beauty in the life of ease and indolence, the "apolaustic" life. "God," the Creole would say, if he could by any effort bring himself to put his thought into words, "God made this island for enjoyment. Let us enjoy it. We have no desires which cannot be gratified; no appetites which cannot be satisfied; no yearnings after nobler things; no foolish kickings against the inevitable; no ambitions; no activity; no longing for anything better than to lie and rest, in a land where, indeed, it is always afternoon."

Coolness comes with the trade wind. It lifts the hair of the women who lie in the shady verandahs, and blows about the leaves of the giant creepers that climb over their houses; it blows great waves of colour—yellow and green—over the rustling fields of cane: and it stirs the sap of the gloomy trees in their dark and silent woods. Here no bird sings, but only sometimes the *coq-de-bois* cries, and the red-crested cardinal flits past, and a stray monkey chatters as you pass under him, secure on the topmost bough.

But in these silent woods you may wander, free of scathe or harm, fearless of wild beasts. Nothing fiercer than the gentle Madagascar cat, or the little *tandrell* roams these woods; nothing more terrible than the deer which bound away at your approach. Snakes there are none, nor tigers. Once, indeed, there was a tiger. He escaped from a menagerie, was traced to the woods, and was never heard of afterwards. Rumour went that he had eaten a blacksman and died in consequence, not being accustomed to high living. Those, however, who knew the country affirm, with some show of reason, that he lives yet, but that he is *acclimé*. The influences of the place, they say, have operated in him a radical change of heart. With soft-eyed manners, and gentle thoughts, he wanders on the lonely mountain side, eschewing the society of men, filling his savage teeth away on the casual boulder, and cropping the kindly herbage—a Nebuchadnezzar of tigers.

For all things in these islands partake of gentleness. Centipedes, it is true, abound; but these are a timorous race, ever fearful of being crunched. Scorpions, too, there are—absurd animals, who hardly know—ignorant of the candal exercise—how to bear their own weapon, the tail and as often as not—if the voice of rumour is true—sting themselves, instead of their assailants. There are also big spiders, beast of blustering and martial aspect, but very Bobadils for cowardice. Their bodies are as big as an egg, black and hairy; their legs are long and bristly; their eyes are fierce and venomous; their webs are like the rigging of a ship for stoutness. Yet these, too, are deceitful. I believe that there is not a bite in a cartload of them. They fly from danger, and tremble on their long foolish legs at the approach of a stranger.

There are, besides, enormous eels in the rivers. The Creoles say—but it is necessary to invent something to account for the national antipathy to cold water—that these creatures seize the unwary bather and drag him down, so that he perishes miserably. After which they eat him. Now *they don't attack Englishmen.*

There are also flying foxes, the most innocent of creatures; and of smaller deer; mosquitoes—a crumpled leaf in the bed of roses; great yellow wasps, who really would rather not sting you; and sharks, which cannot hurt you on land. For all is soft there, drowsy, and peaceful; the very pig of the Indian gains an additional curl to his tail, a proof of ease and comfort; the dogs lie dozing in the shade all day, from morn to dewy eve, when they awake to hunt the musk rats; the Creole, with peaceful heart and dreamy lustrous eyes realizes his crops or becomes bankrupt; makes his fortune or loses it; never changes his style of living, or allows his heart to be vexed at the buffets of fate, and never gives one thought, or suffers one anxiety for the morrow. All the activity of the place is due to the restlessness of a few recently arrived Europeans. These, too, after awhile, subside. The influences of the place tell upon them, and like the folk of the islands, their ambitions die away, their energy is sapped, and, while life has its little luxuries, and the gentle stimulant of not too hard work, they care for nothing more.

And if this is true of Mauritius, far more is it true of Bourbon. Your Frenchman is at heart an idler. He loves desultory effort—it is something to talk about. But he loves more to talk about the efforts of others, and in Bourbon he talks to his heart's content. It is the land above all of pleasant ease and idle talk.

I went there from Mauritius. The islands are some 100 miles apart. Bourbon, the larger, is much less densely peopled, having a population of about 270 to the square mile, rather more than half of that of Mauritius. There is little intercourse between the two places, the people being too lazy to visit each other, and besides, the passage is always rough and generally stormy.

I saw it first at day-break. The morning was cloudy and pale: the island loomed before us as one huge mountain, dark, bleak, and inhospitable. Rolling along the steep sides of that vast hill were great banks of white clouds, which, ever and anon drifting apart, showed glimpses of black ravines. Presently, we saw a thin strip of sugar-cane running round the seashore. Then, as we drew nearer, the clouds lifted, the glorious sun shone out; the white houses of St. Denys showed between masses of foliage, as we drew nearer: while, behind, slope upon slope, first bright with sugar-canes, then dark with coffee, then belted with cool forests, but all threaded with lines like silver lines of light, and the great mountain, 11,000 feet high, stretched up to the heavens.

The scenery of Bourbon has been called dark and sombre. It is dark compared with Mauritius, where the ravines are small, and the mountains low; but when the sun lights up one side of some gorgeous ravine, 2,000 feet deep, and the other side lies in black shadow, the effect is peculiarly striking. I have never myself, seen anything to compare with this Bourbon scenery. Perhaps in some of the islands in the Pacific there may be scenery as beautiful; but island scenery is generally small, here it is all on a huge scale. The mountain, nearly as high as the Gross Gloillac, has no glaciers on its slopes, no snow on its summit; vegetation, thick, tropical, and luxuriant, climbs up all its sides, hiding the bare face of the rock, dropping masses of gigantic creepers down scarped naked places, clinging wherever a foothold can be found, watered by a thousand tiny cascades and mountain streams, and bright with the hues of eternal spring. The air, too—not chilled and thick with perpetual fog and mist, but clearer and purer than would be believed possible by those who have never seen an African sky. And what, too, adds to the mountain breaks away in a dead drop of scarped precipice of thousands of feet, where not even a monkey could find hold, or a blade of grass take root, the rock is coloured by the sun with all the hues of the rainbow; and as the day declines, we may see the tints varying through all the shades from purple to violet, from violet to black, as the sun sets in the west, or is hidden behind black clouds; then, indeed, is Bourbon dark, frowning, inhospitable. Round its shores no harbours lie, no places of refuge in hurricanes; and of all the coasts I ever saw, there is none that would look so terrible in a ship-wreck as that of Bourbon.

Disembarking is a difficulty; there is being, as I have said, no harbour at all, the steamer drops anchor some half mile out, and waits, rolling in the heavy sea, for the *pratique* officer. Pending the arrival of this functionary, great boats are rowed out, each as big as, say, three Portsmouth wherries, and wait round the steamer, squabbling among themselves for precedence. The fight took place for me, the passenger between the Malays of the captain's gig, and the Mozambique boatmen of one of these passenger boats. I never, before or since, saw so striking an example of the thickness of a nigger's head. The Malays steadily belaboured their opponents over the skulls with big oars for half-an-hour, without producing any impression, as appeared to on-lookers, beyond a little irritation of the epidermis, pleasant and easily alleviated.

At last we got *pratique*, and were permitted to get into a passenger boat. This was not easy. The ship rolls, and the boat rolls. Therefore it is not safe for the boat to come close alongside, and to lay-by, you must watch your moment, and jump when the boat and the ladder are on a level. We managed badly. I began, having first chartered a craft, and fell upon my knees and nose. S——, my companion, instead of waiting for the next roll of the ship, jumped upon me, and a Chinaman, who was also a passenger, fell upon both of us, who certainly had not been invited to join us, jumped in on S——. When we recovered, we were clear of the ship, and John Chinaman was sitting on his bundle in the bottom of the boat, winking at us. Now it is not in the power of words to describe a Chinaman's wink, so gratify is it, and villainous so pure. Suffice it to say, that it was a wink of glee at the felony we had committed. There was also a gamester in the Celestial, for, when we offered him a share of the winnings, he declined. I was beginning to form a high opinion of my discretion," I rejoined, endeavouring to look flattered.

"I have no opinion whatever on the subject," she calmly remarked. "For all I know to the contrary, you may be the veriest chatterbox in the universe. But of this I am sure, that dead men tell no tales, and I have selected you for the next victim. Now, don't be alarmed. If you do not like it, you shall not suffer any pain." (While talking thus she advanced towards a shelf.) "It would, indeed, be more regular to strangle you with a white scarf, or to slay you with one of these knives; but as you are a victim of a superior order, I can afford to dispense with extreme formalities, and allow you to swallow the contents of the little vial I now place in your hands."

"Poison?" I inquired, with horror.

"Yes," she answered, "and of so efficacious a kind that it will extinguish life in a moment, without the slightest pain or inconvenience. When you have expired, your body will be conveyed through this aperture, through which many—ah, how many!—have passed before."

With this she touched a spring, whereupon the idol sunk behind the stone, and exhibited a hideous face, painted on the wall, with a wide mouth opening on darkness.

Horror gave place to indignation.

"This is all very well, madam," said I; "but if you are a lunatic, I am not bound on that account to swallow poison, and to be put out of sight like a posted letter."

"Resistance is useless," she said, drawing forth a revolver and pointing it full in my face. "This might hurt you, whereas the vial causes no suffering whatever. You had better choose the latter."

I had never realized till that moment the feelings of Fair Rosamond.

"And when," she proceeded, "the goddess grows impatient, the jaws of her provider are more extended."

This was the fact, and I was inspired with a sudden resolution. One road of escape was obvious, and, in a fit of desperation, I leaped into the open mouth, headforemost, like a harlequin.

Again a few moments of darkness, during which I heard a shriek of female rage, and when this had passed I found myself in a neat little study, looking at a slim gentleman, trimly dressed, and especially remarkable for the perfect arrangement of his hair. He seemed to be rather startled.

"Well, James," he said, "you need not have taken me unawares like this. I did not so much as hear you knock."

My name is not James; but rejoiced as I was to find myself in a room where the image of Bowance was not part of the furniture, I did not deem it expedient to correct the error. Indeed I was beginning to stammer out an apology, when he fortunately prevented me by saying, quickly:

"No matter—no matter. I am only too happy to show you the successful result of my little experiments."

I expressed, in turn, my happiness at the proposed instruction, and he proceeded:

"The greatest discoveries in practical science often, as you are aware, have a comparatively childish beginning. The steam-engine itself was, in its earliest form, a toy; and it was by means of a boy's kite that Franklin drew the electric spark from the clouds. I have devoted myself to bubbles, and I flatter myself that I have nothing of the sort. "I do not refer to those hollow commercial enterprises which are stigmatised by that name, but to bona fide bubbles such as urchins are in the habit of blowing from an ordinary tobacco-pipe. Just watch me now."

So saying, he dipped the bowl of an ordinary pipe into a small basin of fluid, and, with evident exertion, blew a fair round bubble, which, when detached, rested upon the table.

"Just touch that," he said.

I did so; the bubble did not burst, but was as firm as if it had been made of glass.

"Now you see the nature of my invention," he continued, smiling with evident satisfaction. "I add to the saponaceous fluid, vulgarly termed soap-and-water, an ingredient, the nature of which I shall not reveal, and which has the effect of rendering the bubble permanent. You may dash that bubble against the ground, or strike it with a hammer—still it will not break. All you have to avoid is a contact with fire. Observe!"

He lighted a lucifer-match, and applied it to the bubble, which, with a report like that of a small cannon, exploded so instantly, that he was thrown to the ground as if struck by a thunderbolt. However, he rose smiling, and, rubbing the part that had been most inconvenienced by the fall, quietly said:

"There is no occasion to repeat the experiment?"

"Decidedly not," was my remark. "There is one point, however, on which I am curious. I cannot sufficiently admire the singularity of your discovery, but I am at a loss to perceive its use."

"Oh, that I can easily explain," was his reply. "Not only have I discovered the ingredient which hardens the saponaceous fluid, but I have invented a method of blowing which enables me to enclose whatever object I please within the precincts of a bubble. Look here!"

He opened a cabinet, and showed me a collection of humming-birds, butterflies, statuettes, and other objects that are commonly put under glass cases, each enclosed in a hardened bubble. I acknowledged that the invention was admirable.

"Yes," he said, "I think it is; and it will soon go forth to the world as Bubblesworth's patent. But I have not come to that yet. Just sit for a few minutes in that chair, while I prepare to astonish you with an application of my principle."

I complied with his request, and he slipped behind the chair. Presently I was aware that there was something like a medium between me and the surrounding objects, and, throwing my head back, perceived that Mr Bubblesworth had actually enclosed me in an enormous transparent sphere, streaked with brilliant colours, which resisted my touch as though it had been of iron. I was manifestly a prisoner, but the splendour of my position reconciled me to it. I sat calmly admiring the effect of my gorgeous dwelling till it was beyond the reach of my outstretched hands. Soon the gay prismatic colours that played in streams around me began to assume definite shapes; some of which apparently were distant from me several miles, while others were in my immediate vicinity.

I was standing near a neat whitewashed cottage, in front of which, seated by a table, on which stood a foaming jug, was a jolly old gentleman, of the conventional type, which we often find repeated in engravings of the last century as the embodiment of rural felicity and Easter Parties; and on the open portion of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,387 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11 5/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform the public and their friends that they have RECEIVED FRESH BATCH of superior and high class ARAB HORSES from Umrao, belonging to the well known Dealer, Ahmed Udwanee, who imported the undermentioned celebrated Race Horses, viz., Grey Beard, Aga Jan, Nadur, and Shere Ali—the last mentioned Horse was the great Winner at the Poona Meeting this season.

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

Byculla Stable, 1st November, 1869.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTEE, in returning his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and solicits a continuance of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Sole, Do. Flat Dutch Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce &c. &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour, per ornamental Boat, to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10	Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8	" "	" 2,600
6	" "	" 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates, and also on Shipping.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in Bombay and in other parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables, and to issue Policies and Special Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; also to grant Policies at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. ALFRED PARISH, Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises. MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they will OPEN FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these premises on the 17th INSTANT, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters &c., &c., will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and to which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MESSRS. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the Hotel's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. Having also been appointed Refreshment Rooms on the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments at all hours.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most comfortable manner, and is suited for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two and three in suite, with separate Bath Rooms attached. The Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil patronised by the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, holds out as Sojourners and Residents in the Suburbs.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to make the Hotel a favourite resort, and to secure among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify